Mational Republican

WASHINGTON, D. C.

W. J. MURTAGH & CO., PUBLISHERS S. P. HANSOOM, ROLTOR

I WISH ALL MEN TO DE PERE -- ANDARA

TEROW ME WITO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN MEER CONSPIRACIES, WHO HAS SIVEN INBEOM OUR FLAG, WHO HAS SIVEN INBEAUCTIONS TO TAKE OUR FOREY, AND CUETOM HOUSES, AND ARESHALS, AND DOCE TARDS, AND I WILL SHOW TOD ATENITOR. FOR THE UNITED BEATTER, SWOLD, DO AS THOMAS JEFFER. BY DID IN 1808, WITH AARON BUILS. I WOULD HAVE THEM ARRESTED, AND, IF ORWITCHED WITHIN THE MIANING AND ACOPE OF THE CONSTITUTION, BY THE
BETERNAL GOD I WOULD EXECUTE THEM. — ARREST BUNNON, in the United States Senate—March 24, 1861.



ALL letters relating to the subscription of, or alvertising in, the Expressions about he ad drassed to the publishers, as above. All letters or communications intended for pub-

ation, or in any way relating to the editorial partment of the paper, should be addressed to tor, as above. Bersspondents. —No notice can be take:

anonymous communications. Whatever is latended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not nec

sith.

Business and other correspondents will greatly
abile the Publishers and the Editor by complylag with the above suggestion.

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-

PRESIDENTIAL RECEPTIONS.

We are authorised to say that henceforth only one reception each week will be given at the Presidential Mansion. The ladies will receive alternate Pridays, from 1 to 3 p. m. There will be evening receptions al ternate Mondays, from 8 to 10 p. m.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN. On and after Monday next, April 2d, the REPUBLICAN will be issued as a morning journal, printed upon new type, in an enlarged form, upon better paper, with each department improved by an additional amount of matter, the editorial and reportorial forces being increased for that purpose.

The REPUBLICAN will hereafter be de livered to subscribers at the rate of 75 cents per month; mail subscribers, \$8 per annum single copies 5 cents.

We trust that the business community will take advantage of the fact thus an nounced, and hand in their advertisements.

NOW AND THEN.

The "radicals," whose business it is to revile and villify the President of the United States whenever his official acts do not conform to their parrow, impracticable, danand the same channel of ventilation...the They are echoed in all they say and do by the legislative eaves-dropper, emplayed by the Senate, who has converted his norning print into a sort of reservoir for the ollection of everything that any enemy of the Government may, in his bad temper, say against the Chief Executive of the nation and his constitutional advisers.

From the day the editor of the Chronici and the Secretary of the Senate met with a great disappointment, about which the publie may hereafter learn the particulars, he has devoted himself, his paper, and the office conferred upon him by the Senate to misrepresent and abuse Annaew Jourson, espe cially after the latter ceased to preside over the Senate by reason of the death of Mr. Lin-COLR. Mr. JOHNSON becoming President, the editor and Secretary of the Senate had to look to some other presiding officer of that agrist him in taking body, as an agent, to away the patronage justly given to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate by Vice Presi dent HAMLIN, which he was anxious to use complishing.

But for a knowledge of these mercenary motives which appear in every not of the hireling editor and Secretary we could sometimes respect his opinions and pardon his silly political gyrations and glaring blunders, and once in a while, perhaps, credit him with honesty in ringing his changes on public policy. But his extraordinary record for-bids any such a liberal construction of his motives and acts. He is never moved to do composed of independent sovereignties, the people are the "States," and if one-half, two-thirdthere is a consideration of pay or profit. Good may result from some things that he does, but it is only by accident. He seems ness of gain... a sordid, seifish spirit.

On the 28th instant he devoted two and a half columns of the Chronicle to the abuse of the President. The basis of the article was the President. The basis of the article was the Veto of the "Civil Rights" bill, so called. The general reader would naturally suppose, from a perusal of the article, that its Constitution as it will not be "republican in the author was an honest man, who sincerely thought he observed the country going to pieces, when in fact it was only the production of Joun W. Foundy, a political mountebank and pauper, who can no more live out of office than a fish can live out of water: who, falling to find Annum Jourson a pervile tool, fell to abusing him.

Without wading through the article of the 18th instant, alluded to, it is sufficient to may that it is in favor of the most extended rights being given to the black men of the South, without extending any blessings whatever to the loyal whites of that section. In view of this fact, we ask the reader to organize its civil government and again enter peruse the article, which appears elsewhere, the balls of Congress by its Senators and Reprefrom the Nashville Trues and Union, every word of which Jonn W. Fonner, the editor and Secretary, has declared in favor of. Consistency is a jewel.

PORNEY AS A POLITICAL TUM

We ask our readers' attention to the fol wing record, in view of the course now ursued by the Honorable Jons W. Ponwey a he usually characterises himself when he prints his own name in the Chronicle. It is rich and valuable reading :

[From the Daily Morning Chronicle of January 9, 1866.] "We publish elsewhere an article from the Nashville Times and Union on the reconstruction of Tennessee. It is from the pen of a distinguished southerner, who has stood unflinebingly by the Union; and the intrinsic importance of this great question o reconstruction will insure a careful and uni rersal perusal."

The article alluded to in the above pare graph, appeared in the Nashville, Tenn. Times and Union of about the 28th of De cember, 1864, and was the inspiration of ANDREW JORNSON, then Military Governor of Tennessee, and Vice President elect of the United States. John W. Founds copied the article into the Chronicle with the full knowledge that it contained, in part and as whole, the opinion of Andrew Jourson of the subject of the admission of the late rebel lious States, &c., &c., and accompanied i with the editorial remarks above quoted and he is on the record as having endorsed the entire programme so clearly laid down in the article, which is as follows:

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF TERRESSEE

THE POLITICAL STATUS OF TENERSHE.

[From the Nashville Times and Union.]

A new and brighter era is dawning upon the once proud State of Tennesses. For more that three years it has been cursed with the blight secession and rebellion. Its civil organization has been broken down, its public treasure squanfered, its works of improvement suspended or diverted from their original purpose. The whole State, in its civil, social and commercial relations, is paralyzed, and mearly every counterlations, is paralyzed, and mearly every counterlations. lations, is paralyzed, and mearly every count within its borders stained with the blood of its citiesos. But the great struggle is over. It ended with the last gan fixed by the galiant General Tuonan, in the battle around its capital. Random shote may yet be heard, and roving bands may occasional y infest its borders, but us formidable for will again press its soil or devastate its fair fields. Its loyal people may now, with brighter prospects than ever before, resume the great work of etvil reorganizations. Broken and war-beaten as is Tennesses, it is still a movereign State—great even in its ruins. It is still a member of the Federal Union—still a State, and not a conquered province or a territorical appendage. It has just by the rebellion of a part of its citizens none of its rights as a State, and forfeized none of its obligations to the General Government. within its borders stained with the blood of I

Jeneral Government.

The fourth section of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States reads as fol-

The United States shall guarantee to ever

"The United Sixtes shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect such of them against invasion, and on application of the Englishatere or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Under this wise provision of the Constitution the power is not only conferred, but it is made ine stay of the reserval Overnment to protect each State against domestic violence. Onl of respect to the Siste governments it is provided, in cases of domestic violence, that the aid of the United States may be invoked by the Legislature or Executive. But the obligation is no less hinding on the Federal Government to farnish protection to the States—"to suppress traversection and repel invasion," without the application by the Legislature or Executive, than with it. It might happen, at the time of an insurrect or domestic violence, the Legislature would not be in session and the Executive deal and no one to convene the Legislatu Could it, under such eireumstauces. a moment contended that the United States would be released from its obligation to protect the State and save it from overthew? Or the Legislature and Executive, as is the case of Tenneesee, might join with and lead the insurgents. Would the United States in such an event have no power or right to intervene on behalf of the loyal people and quali the insurrection. I imagine no one can doubt the 'right, unless it is conceded that whenever a majority of the citisene of a State caterinio rebellion the State itself is withdrawn from the Federal compact and out of the Union. To admit this would be to admit the doctrine of necession in its broadest sense. s moment contended that the United Str the doctrine of secresion in its broadest sense and at the same time to deny the constitutions right of the United States to Interfere, either with r without the application of the Legislature of Executive, in the states of a State. The very fact that there is rebellion or domestic violence in a State furnishes the only reason that justifies the United States in entering a State to suppress it. It can enter with its armed power for no other rance except to enforce its own laws, and and only for this cause, when the State in which it occurs is too weak to quell the disturbance. Nor does it matter to what exists the domestic insurrection has gone, or how many people have become involved in it, whenever such domestic violence occurs, whether one half or two third or even three fourths of the people of a State are engaged in it, it becomes the duty of the United States to interfere, and by its armed power save Executive in the affairs of a State

But what follows the suppression of such incarrection? The State is not obliterated, nor has it iapsed into a territory or conquered province. and privileges it enjoyed before.

ates to interfere, and by its armed power save

In a democratic form of government like our pic are the "eases," and it one-mair, two-thries or three-fourths go into rebellion, and are all hilled by the Federal power in the suppression of it, the remainder still constitute the finite, with all the rights and powers that the whole to do nothing in which he is not governed by, and which does not proceed from, greedithe Union cannot be thus destroyed or forced out of the compact. The suppression of rebel ion, or quelling domestic violence within it by the United Stales, neither conquers the State nor involves its loyal citizens in the rebellion; but,

Any other view is self-desiraction. It might any proof to great rebellion of many States, as the case now existing, as fast as the General Gov-rament would suppress it in one State another would rabel, until all passed under the same would rate, out!! all passed under the same ordeal. In such a case, if, as some unwisely contond, the sixtes were conquered territories, there would be no central government, no mem-hers of Congress, no Schators, Ministers or diplomatic agents, or constituted power remaining relastate them. The whole idea is failucing and results from an importest understanding

the frame-work of our Government. But Tennessee, cleared as it now is from robe had reallessee, recared as a new as from rober invasion, with many of her civil functions an-der the administration of its military flowerous in full play, stands in an attitude speedily to rescutatives. It can't its vate for President—throw-ing more loyal votes than Kentucky—and fur-nished the candidate for Yiee President, who has been elected, and that, too, under a Constitution which declares "the electors shall meet in their soutatives. It cast its vote for Provident-

themselves. "
This provides of the Consilitation coatem plate
that both the President and the Fire President
shall be residents of some Biale, and not a conquered province; and if it be true Tennesses haload its identity man State, then Gov. Johnson cannot constitutionally qualify as Vice President
and the people are defeated in their choice. But
this is soldied assets as and trief choice. Bu this is a political question and not a judicial our, and already it has, at least by implication, bor-settled. Tennesses, under authority of the Presettled. Tennesses, under awthority of the Precident, has a civil government partially organized and in successful operation. It has near 40,000 loval troops in the field, and pays its taxes to the United States, and his its Federal courting active measures to remodel its considerable in the United States, and the loyal people are taking active measures to remodel its consideration, and fill its vacant seats is Congress, and thus free it from the powerful oppression under which it new labors by giving it a voice in the councils of the nation, and a position among its cuncils of the nation, and a position among its laters, when it will be bound to furnish its just quota of troops under future calls of the President, and thereby aid more effectually in crash-ing out the rebelifon Packers.

THE ECLIPSE—APPEAL TO A SYM-PATHIZING PUBLIC. To the Editor of the National Republican: I am the "Man in the Moon," and, as you ell know, my family and myself are to pass through a very unpleasant ordeal to-night. Your planet is to come between me and the sun, depriving us of the shine of our common dispenser of light and heat for a time, and, although the affair will not last long, I tremble in view of the possible effects upon my early peas, (now in blossom,) and my straw berry plants and other much prized garden

"perpetual motion" machine, and in the of his experiments casually discovered a way of neutralizing the centripetal force in packages weighing as high as fifty pounds, and I shall be able to send to Washington editors some specimens of my fruits and vegetables. If your ISAAC NEWTON could counteract the law of gravitation and send me some seeds out of the Barcau of Agricul-ture, I should like it very much.

As I said before, it will be a very trying time with me to-night, and I hope your citisens will attend my Ecttres in large numbers, and give me as much of their sympathy and moral support as possible. In return of the sun. You can surely attend an eclipse of our planet with less trouble than one of the sun, as you do not require smoked glass to look at us. MAN IN THE MOON.

P. S ... I hope Congress will not consider us as out of the planetary system after the ECLIPSE, and attempt to reconstruct us by legislation! I shudder at the thought o oing to Washington to work upon the lobby M. IN THE M.

PEN. PENCIL AND SCISSORS.

CAVE JOHNSON, Postmaster General unde President Polk, is a candiente for the Ten essee State Senate, to fill a vacancy occa sioned by the death of Senator Bart.

THE Imaum of Museat, who has just besinated by the tribes settled on the shore of the Persian Gulf, was at the head of one of the richest and most powerful States of Arabia.

A NEW fortnightly magazine is soon to be issued by the American News Company, as agents for the proprietor, who is a gentleman of means and standing. The new candidate for public favor, taking the title of The Ga laxy, will occupy a field of its own.

Tuenn exists in Paris an odd fashion a fancy balls of testing the shape of the leg and showing that the handsome calf that strats along is only an imitation, which is to thrust a little flag into it with a very sharp point, of course the seat of sensation is not reached.

Tue Auburn (N. Y.) Advertiser says that a son of Brigham Young, formerly a resi-dent of that village, was in town last week, looking ap sundry debts of his father's, which he was anxious to liquidate, with the interest which had accrued during thirty-five

State Geological Survey, writes that the iron mines in Llano county are immense and inexhaustible; the ore is almost at the surface which is level, the soil hard and gravelly the climate dry and healthy, and provisions plenty.

MISS ANN R. ADAMS, an ancient maider 38 years of age, residing in Danville, is cutting her fourth set of teeth and growing a new crop of dark bair. Mrs. Christy, a widow lady, 65 years of age, living in Winchester, is cutting a new set of teeth, after being toothless for years. Verily naa vacuum

Tun New Albany (Ind.) Commercial renarks that houses are so scarce and rents so high in that city, that several men are building flat-boat houses, intending to anchor them out in front of the city and move their families into them. Several of these marine dwellings are now in course of construction at the city ship vard to accommodate the floating population.

THE London Economist, of the 24th of February, a very high authority in matters of finance and commerce, has in it a very elaborate article headed, "The sound state of American banking at present," in which our national system is thoroughly analyzed and exposed for the information of the peo ple of England, a comparison drawn betw it and their own system, and the conclusion candidly and unequivocally stated that the banks of the United States "evince amazing solidity; perhaps no banks in the world on the same scale show as much.

The New Jersey Senatorial Question The Nation, March 29.—The Senatorial ques-tion begins to be exciting here. The House to-day passed a resolution to go into joint meeting to elect a United States Senator on meeting to each a Chica Base to the Sen-nte it was lost by a vote of S to 19. Mr. Scovel, the President of the Senate, opposed the resolution, he said, till he knaw the man. He wanted a radical, and no more conserva tism, which had cost the country enough. He believed that Mr. Stockton was in truth entitled to his seat.

ne conseved to his seat.

He was willing to support any eminent soldier for United States Senator, or eminent eivitian, such as Judge Vandyke, Judge Field, or Dudley C S. Gregory; but he refused to be bound by the political action of any political ring, however powerful, and would take the responsibility and appeal to the people, whose survant he was. They would vindicate his course. Mr. Suvel holds the balance of power in the Cenate.

The registry law was called up and passed

The registry law was called up and passed by a party vote. Resolutions sustaining President Johnson's veto of the civil rights bill were offered by the Democrats, but were lost.

SECOND EDITION

FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S BILL. If the protection of the colored race, and throwing around him the bulwarks of the law to establish for him the certainty of his reedom and natural rights be the honest purpose of his ardent friends in Congress, they can most successfully and completely accomplish that object by making law of the act proposed by Senator Doolittle, which lst. That all heretofore held as slaves are

lectared free, any statute, regulation, cus-om, or constitution notwithstanding. 2d. That all State or Territorial laws and

3d. That a restraint of liberty, with intento subject to involuntary service, is a misde-meanor, punishable by fine of one thousand

tollars and imprisonment one year.

4th. That, in addition to this penalty, the injured party may prosecute and recover one thousand dollars in addition to all dam ages and costs of prosecution, and the freed man shall be entitled to remove the cause t district or circuit court of the

a district of circuit court of the United States.

5th. This section embodies the main fea-tures of the Senate bill reported by Mr. Clark to prevent kidnapping.

6th. That it shall be the duty of attorneys and marshale of the United States to arrest and bring to Trial any one violating these provisions.

Other sections relate to obstructing or

hindering these proceedings.

This covers all the ground necessary for
the guarantee of the freedman liberty and his

property rights. It ensures his freedom of transit, so that he may dispose of his labor where he will, and gives him right of appeal o the Federal Courts. It accomplishes everything of value in the

Civil Rights bill, leaving out its unconstitu-tional provisions, and avoiding its alarming and fatal tendencies. This will be of great service to the negro; the other bill would prove an unending incentive to strife and discord, in which the negro would suffer the most in the end. The bill of Mr. DOLITTLE illustrates the

difference between practical and theoretical egislation. We have had enough of fancy and illusive law making, let us have no something sensible and available.

PERSONAL.

Buio. GEN. Nicable, of the War Depart. sent, left the city this morning for Pennsylva-in. He will be absent about ten days.

THE HOR. ANSON BUILINGAME, Minister to China, and the Hon. R. B. Van Valkenborg, Minister to Japan, will spend a few weeks in California before leaving for their respective

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE IS makng an excursion in the valleys of the Spanish Sasque country, for the purpose of studying the Ralects of the various districts.

GEN. G. W. SMITH, formerly street com decioner of New York, and during the war najor general in the confederate army, has been ated superintendent of the Chattangog MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE, former presi

iont of the Bast Tennessee and Georgia railroad and Atlantic railroad. WILLIAM FAXON, Chief Clerk of the Navy

epartment, left town this morning on a brie

The Rinderpest.

The United States Consul at Liverpool, under date of March 10, to the Department of State, recommends to the farmers of this country the following remedy for the cattle plague, now raging to a great extent in the different parts of Europe. The discoverer of his remedy is Mr. MAURICE WORMS, the well known veterinary surgeon of twenty-five

years* practical experience. It is made up as follows: One ounce of Peruvian bark, one ounce of gentian, one of ground ginger, two drachms sulphate of ron four tablespoonfuls of treacle, one glass of brandy or whisky. One dose of the above in a day. The consul recommends a trial of this remedy in case of the scourge visiting this country.

Southern News.

On Monday morning a destructive fire oc-curred in Wilmington, supposed to have ori-ginated from the burning of tar as a disin-fectant on the premises of Mr. B. F. Mitchfirst to take fire. It then rapidly communicated to all the buildings on the block bounded by Fourth, Dock, Third, and Marbounded by Fourth, Dock, Third, and Mar-ket streets, except the residences of B.
F. Mitchell and Miles Costin, Esqu., which were saved by the efforts of the firemen. The residences and out-houses of Mesers. W. S. Anderson, J. J. Conoley, Armand Young, Affred Martin, W. H. Northrop & Brother and S. R. Bunting were entirely con-sumed. An unsuccessful attempt to arrest the progress of the flames was made by ex-pleding a ker of powder under the dwelling ploding a keg of powder under the dwelling of Justice Connelly, but the fire seemed to rage more fiercely after it than before. Four houses known as Allen's Row, were burned soon after, having taken fire from sparks from the previous fire. The total loss is about \$50,000.

The Charlotte and South Carolina railroad is being pushed rapidly forward to completion, and the connection with Charleston is expected to be perfect by the 19th of May. A POLICEMAN was fined \$50, and discharged from the corps in Mobile, a few days since, for striking a negro with a slung shot.

A "Honer Issurance Confart" has been organized in Louisville. The plan of insur-nce is very much like that of life insurance

THE residence of Mr. W. K. Beckton, in Lenore county, N. C., was destroyed by in-cendiaries during his absence, some days ago, with all its contents.

CAPTAIN FRANK WADDELL was caught be CAPTAIN FRANK WADDELL was caught be-tween some cars and platform on the Wil-mington and Weldon railroad, at the depot in the former place, on Saturday last, and dangerously injured internally. Captain W. s a brother of the late commander of the

Tun Florida Sentinel says that Maj. John Tas Florida Sentined says that Maj. John H. Gee, now on trial in Raleigh, before a Military Commission, for acts alleged to have been committed by him while in charge of the prison at Salisbury, has advertised for sale his residence and all his other property, even to his library, in order to raise funds to meet the expense of his trial. The Sentined seconds a suggestion made by the Macon Telegraph, to raise funds for the relief of Major Gue, by contributions among his friends. friends.

INTERNAL REVENUE receipts yesterday, \$598,071.67; to-day, \$1,003,154.59; total, \$1,401,226.26.

THE newspapers are advertising the Toxas and Kaness railroad, very enthusiastically claiming that it will place St. Louis within thirty hours' travel of Galveston.

PEN, PENCIL AND SCISSORS. TRADE is dult in Galveston.

In Bowark, yesterday morning, the coal oil reducer of Beilell, Lyon & Co., we burned. Mr. Lyon perished in the flames, and a Mice Brandeth, who was passing at the time, was sails in a second of the coal of the badly injured by the explosion.

Awone the deaths chronicled in the Eng lish papers is one of a man named Acts Apostics Pegden. He was probably the fifth son of a family where the children were ically after the books of the New Testament.

Mas. Rounns, wife of Sander Rogers, liv ing near Lenimar, Grant county, Wisconsin, on Tuesday last, first poisoned her two boys, aged five and six years, and then poisoned berself. All three are dead. Domestic troubles were the inspiring cause of the sad

SOME paper having made the statement that butter should not be kept in a room with kerosene oil, as the kerosene would the butter-giving it a peculiar flavor the Elmira Advertiser remarks that som of the butter now-a-days is enough to spoi cerosene!

joint special committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the subject of the hours of labor, have agreed to report a bill making eight hours a legal day's work, where there is no special contract otherwise. The time of labor in factories will probably be regulated by a special act.

A CINCINNATI paper thus reports a recen lecture by Anna Dickinson : "She spoke to the people, and with such vigor did she assert her rights as an inspired instructress of the in the audience speezed she called upon him in a voice like the blast of a bugie, to talk like a man, or forever hold his peace...and he held his peace."

THE State Treasurer of Indiana recently received, in a package of money from th reasurer of Ross county, a twenty-dollar ill, signed by the Treasurer of the States, made payable in Heaven, and with the Angel Gabriel's name affixed as cashier. The note was issued by the National Bank Jefferronville, and is printed from a genuine it, and suit will be brought by Mr. Morrison for its recovery.

Is Philadelphia yesterday afterno man named Jacob Koch, a German by birth, took a miniature cannon, the plaything of one of his children, loaded it with powder, and for a ball used a child's marble. Placing it upon the edge of a table, he took the nussle in his mouth and applied a lucifer to the touchhole. The discharge that followed sent the marble through his skull, while the cranium into atoms He had served in the army with credit, and was driven to this desperate act by the destitution of his wife and three little children

THE latest story about the Emperor Naposon is told by a correspondent as follows:
'At a court concert held the other evening at the Tuileries, the Emperer walked over to M. Allart to compliment him on his brilliant performance, and, taking up the artist's vioin, to the astonishment both of M. Allart and the persons near, began to finger the instrument with the touch of a master. Handing back the violin to its owner, the imperor remarked: "You are a master, sir, and I give you my hand.'

Tue fire which occurred at City Point or Tuesday, consuming \$15,000 worth of store houses and passenger deputs, says the Pe-tersburg Index, is said to have originated in a room occupied by a military guard of the post, and is attributed to their carelessness The flames spread with such rapidity as to cause serious apprehensions for the safety of adjoining buildings, containing much valuable property, and a dispatch was sent here asking that an engine should be dispatched to the scene of conflagration. There were and the request could not be complied with. Ir THE "Know Nothing" party was in

existence, and in want of a man who, according to his own testimony, was admirably unlified to stand forth as the representative of its name, they would find one in the peron of Gen. Robert E. Lee, late commi of the so-called confederate army. His ter timony before the reconstruction committee as published, would furnish all the creder tials which he would need to secure his im mediate election to that office. The first two questions, as to where he lived and how long he had lived there, he answered "from his own knowledge," and apparently with all due promptness; but when the committee you acquainted with the state of feeling among what we call secessionists in Virginia at present toward the Government of the United States ?" it seems to have plunged him into a state of know-nothingness and obliviousness in regard to all matters on which information was sought, which made him a very unprofitable witness.

THE ENGLISH REPORM BILL -We are at length supplied with some of the details of the English reform bill, as explained by Mr. Gladstone in a speech in the House of Com-Gladstone in a speech in the mous on the 12th inst. Th mons on the 12th inst. The main reacurer are a reduction of the qualifications of coun-ty voters from fifty pounds to fourteen pounds occupancy, and for boroughs to savon pounds reatal, and to lodgers paying ten pounds or upwards for apartments. The measure adds The main features pwards for apartments. The measu bout 40,000 to the number of voters.

about 49,000 to the number of voters.
The total number of voters in England,
Wales, and Scotland amounting in 1884 to
1,128,754, the new bill (which will not affect reland) will increase the aggregate number f voters in this part of the kingdom to about 1,500,000 voters in a total population of 23,000,000. The bill deals only with the fran-chise, leaving the redistribution of repre-

chise, leaving the reusering sentation for another session.

Mr. Bright is said to have expressed satisfaction with the measure, and the liberal journals generally approve, although it scarcely comes up to their wishes, and its carcely comes up to their wishes, and its

journals generally approve, although it scarcely comes up to their whiles, and its chances continue the subject of discussion. The conservative journals demand its rejection. Others call for amendments.

The Daily Telegroph declares that it is growing quite clear that the bill will become a law. The real crisis of the measure was its first appearance, which is passed through safely. enfely.

THE LIVING HERO OF AN OLD STORY .. Vermont Record repeats the story of Harri-son G. Blake and family, who attempted to cross the Green Mountains in 1821 in a snow storm, in which Mrs. Blake was frozen to death, and her infant child was buried in the snow and saved. Walton's Journal and Harrison G. Blake, of Medina county, member of the 38th and 37th Congress, from Ohio, was that child, and that he has a strong affection for Vermont, notwithstand-ing this cold reception in his infancy.

BY TELEGRAPH NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

The President of the New Jersey Sen ate in Favor of the President's Pot

New York, March 30 The Herpld has a Naw Yong, March 30.—The Herds has a report from Trenton, which says that Mr. Scovel, the President of the Senate, voted with the Democrate, in preventing the joint meeting to elect a Senator in the place of Mr. Stockton, announcing himself as in favor of President Johnson's policy.

BALTHORN, March 20.—Flour dull. Wheat frm. Corn.—white 72a73, yellow 71a72. Oats steady. Clover firm at 65c. Provisions very firm. Groceries steady. Whisky \$2.26;

From Albany.

ALBANY, March 19.—The eight-hour labor bill was defeated in the Assembly to-day. Van Styck's confectionery, in Seneca street, was badly damaged by fire and water From Fortress Monroe

FORTHESS MORDOR, March 29. — The steamer Tonawanda left here in tow to-day for Baltimore, to be repaired.

Arrived, bark Templer, from Buenos Ayres for Baltimore, with a cargo of hides. The Wisconsin Legislature. The Wisconsin Legislature.

Manson, Wis., March 29.—The Legislature, last night, repeated the insurance bil of last winter, which compelled foreign in surance companies to take a certain amoun of Wisconsin State bonds.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 29...Business in the city is lively and the demand for Western produce active.

Crowds of people are constantly arriving. The banks will be closed on Good Friday.

The steamship Mexico will sait for Vera Crus on Saturday.

The detective police force has been abolished in the city.

shed in this city.
The Jackson (Miss.) Standard says: "We earn that all the troops in Mississippi have been ordered to rendezvous at Jackson, it is presumed to be disbanded."

War in South America.

War in South America.

NEW York, March 30 — Recent advices state that a Paraguayan force, numbering 3,000, lately crossed to the southern hank of the Panama river and attacked the Argentines. After a severe fight, the Paraguayans recrossed the river, having first destroyed a stock of fumber prepared by the allied srmy for constructing rafts to cross the river. The Argentine loss was 200 killed. Active operations are expected soon by the allied army, but the obstructions in the river will probably prevent a direct attack upon Humiata.

From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, March 29.—Workmen have been basily at work since the fire removing the ruins of the Opera House. About fifty thousand dollars worth of front walls will mousand dollars' worth of front walls will be saved. Seven of Hall's fire-proof eafes, belonging to Adams' Express Company, have been recovered from the ruins, with their contents uninjured.

A fire at Lebanon, Indiana, on Tuesday night, destroyed property amounting to ac-

A fire at Lebanon, Indiana, on Tuesday night, dastroyed property amounting to fifty thousand dollars.

The vicinity of Sullivan, Moultrey county, Ill., was visited by a terrific tornado on the 20th inst., causing great destruction to property. Twenty houses were entirely demoished, and several persons injured.

Four inches of snow fell at Chicago on Tuesday night.

small-Pox and Cholera-Precaution

in Virginia.

Four Mosnos, VA., March 28....The military and medical authorities of this district are actively engaged in devising means to improve the sanitary condition of the freedmen and other inhabitants of the peninsula. men and other inhabitants of the pennaua.
Small-pex, introduced by the returning
colored Texan troops, has made its appearance, but not to such an extent as to excite
alarm, and mesaures have been adopted by
which patients will be taken care of and a

which patients will be taken eare of and a further extension of the disease prevented. Tents have been ordered to be put up for small-pox cases on the beach.

Maj. Gen Miles, commanding the district, has recently issued an order that all negroes not found employed will be taken charge of by a guard detailed for the purpose, and set to work clearing the country for the sanitary improvement of Hampton, Slabtown, and other negro villages of the peniusula.

The expected approach of the cholera to this country during the summer has also induced Maj. Gen. Terry, commanding the department of Virginia, to take presentions for safety by obtaining a strict quarantine of vessels from the West Indies and elsewhere.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

The Eight-Hour Movement... A meeting of the workingmen of the city, for the purpose of discussing the eight-hour cause, was held at Odd Fellows. Built, Many Yand, has evening. Will-liam E. Mill, Many Yand, has evening. Will-liam E. McLein, precident of the Workingmen's Convention, who said many distinguished persons in Congress had been invited to address the meeting. Some were present, and others had responded by letter. Mr. McLean regretted to exceed the sees such a small crowd in attendance. Some had gone into this movement thinking the eight-hour law would be passed in a abort time. They had now given up the cause, and thought the object would not be accomplished, but they would find themselves mistaken.

The first speaker introduced was Mr. H. Clay Preus, who said. Man was not intended by his Creator as a mere labor machine. The workingmen of all nations formed the principal part of the inhabitants. [At this time the Government book-tinders, numbering shout one insuffered and to be worked down as a mere mechanical drudge. Justice to the workingman was power and prosperity to a finate. Society naver lesse but sleways gains by recognising the dignity of the laborer and the vights of the workingman. The world had not done year in the work and thus the compleyer will be the workingman. The great workers of the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman. The world had not done justice to the workingman time to cultivate his think in facilities, and he will put more intelligence in this western world we had built with grantless, and so the world. Guiltivate man and give him the necessary facilities for his meetal and moral existence, and he will grow up to the angels, and not down to the brute.

tice for his mestal and moral existence, and his will grow up to the augels, and not down to the brite.

The next speaker was the Hou. George W. Julian, of Indiana. He said he was ready to be tientified with the workingmen and their came. Until he was II years of age he was a laborer, and the ranks of labor lost a very valuable any liliary when he turned politician. Early in life the speaker became an anti-slavery man. More than 20 years ago he became an advocate of the homestead bill, and no one was more faverable to that bill than President Johnson. [Great applause] The speaker introduced a bill for the sight-hour cause, and he had that bill referred to the Judiciary Committee, because he had sounded that committee, and the chairman of that committee had told the speaker since that his bill would soon be reported, and he (the speaker) had no doubt it would pass. The chances of having the eight-hour law snacted at this assision of Congress were excellent.

Major Gen. Andrews, of Minnesota, was introduced, and said he heartly approved the purpose of this organization. He was in favor of measures of reform of this character, which tended to improve and cultivate the working class of men. He had so doubt the poople and the present houghout the country were in 'avor of their cause. He was in favor of the eight-hour gave the laboring man time for improvement and culture, which was necessary.

Mr. Richard Eimons having bean cline for improvement and culture, which was necessary.

Mr. Richard Eimons having bean called upon, said he had been to New York at the late convention of presidents of conventions, which conventions of the province of the control of the conventions, which can be controlled to the conventions, which can be conventioned

want in that city on Monday last. It had been agreed that the National Convention should be resides that the on Monday less. It had been agreed that the Stitional Convention should be seed in the little was not far distant when the working on the 20th of August next. It is the time was not far distant when the working men would realize all they had been striving for. The day, would come when the working men would repay their friends in Congress. [A Velece We will pay them back at the hallot-hox.] The speaker intended to labor for the eight hour cause, and if he should not live to only it, the future generation would. Allerman McCathran was called for and said it was hardly necessary for him to say he endorsed the sight-hour, movement. He had committed himself again time since. The working men should be a not. In New York a greater portion of the house painters were out of smaloyment because the employer was tend to week ten hours and would not give them sufficient p.y.

work is nout-client p.y. A poem on labor by H. Clay Prones was recited by that gentleman, and received with great appliance, after which several letters from members of Congress were read.

A vote of thanks to the speakers was passed and the meeting adjourned.

and the meeting adjourned.

The Layer Shwaron Foor. The romains of the late Senator Foor left this city this merning by the 7.30 train for left this city this merning by the 7.30 train for Rutland, Vermont. The colla was pleased in a special car on the train and another car was furnished for the mourners and the committee having charge of the body. The mourners who accompatied the remains were firs Foot, Drob, Persharof the deceased; Indge Poot, conein, wife and two daughters; iterard Foot, nephery Mr. Hills Rodges and Major Dana. The members of the committee overs Senatorr Folsand, of Vermont; Biddle, of Dolaware, and Doolitie, of Wisconsin, with Messaria. A. P. Gorman, A. R. Will and Sacout Philiprick, officers of the Schale. The body will reach New York this eviating, where it will remain until to-morrow menting, and then be laken to Entitled, arriving there to-morrow evening.

VIOLATING CORPORATION LAW. - John VIOLATING CORPORATION LAW. — John Holloran was arrested yeasterful by officer Hail, of the Fourth ward, on the charge of taking send from the attreet and trepassing. He was taken before Justice Waiter, who impused a fine of \$20 in each case. It appeared in evidence that the defendant had taken over three hundred loads of sand from M street, near North Capitol, leav-ing a large hole over ten fact deep.

No Counts ... To-day being Good Friday, atther the Criminal or Chancery Cours were in callon.

In New York to-day, it being Good Friday.

A Town in South Canolina Destroyen at First.—We regret to learn that the town of Darlington, South Carolina, was almost totally destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incondiary, and was discovered about half past three o'clock a.m. All efforts to check the fury of the flames proved unavailing, and in a short time sighteen stores and twelve dwellings were burned to the ground, with almost their entire contents. The loss was immense, as many of the merchants had just received heavy stocks of spring goods.—Wilmington (N. C.) Dispatek.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fair I Fairt for the Benefit of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, will be held at Seaton Half, commencing WEDNSBOAT, April 4, 1895, continuing two weeks. All the usual attractions for counfort and pleasure will be found. Steamed oysiers from the celebrated establishment of Harrey & Co., will be served by the ladies every ovening.

S. asou tikede 50 cents, Single ticksis 20 cents. Children half prices.

Ar Breech-Londing Arm .- The Board for the Examination of Breech-Loading Arms, of which General Hancock is president, is now in season at No. 51 Winder's Building.

Arms will be received daily, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., nutif further notice.

Inventors are requested to submit their arms in person or by agent to the recorder of the board.

W. OWENS,

Capt. 6th U. S. Cav., Brev. Lieut. Col. U. S. A., 18h12-tf

Recorder.

mhill-if Recorder.

Recorder.

Recorder.

Recorder.

Recorder.

Recorder.

To the Taxpayers of Wassing complete the Annual Assessment for 1905, hereby give notice that they will sit as a substitution of Appears we EDE REALAY, he 14th instant, to APHILL lat, 1905, inclusive, (Sundays excepted.) at the room of the Trustees of Public School, Third Story, west wing of City Wall, from 9 a. m. 1930, m. each day. By order of the President.

COMPANY,-On and after March 1, 1806, (until COMPANY.—On and after March 1, 1866, (insti-urther netice,) the price of COKS will be twelve-cents per bushol. m1-fr OEO. A. Mail-HERNY, Engineer. All Madam Mousts' Pile Salve—a Valuable Remedy for that Disease; also, a Consumption Destroyer, and an Ratire Care for the Broughtin, Bestroyer, and an Ratire Care for the Broughtin, asthma, &c.; can be found at Stott's Drag Store, opposite National Hoisi; Oilman's, near Metropolitan Hotel; Ford's, corner of Eleventh and Pennsylvania avenue; Richards's, corner of Twolfth and Pennsylvania avenue; Richards's, corner of Fand Twelfth streets; Harbangh's, corner of Saventh and G. jail2-if

Warning and instruction for Young Men. Also Warning and Instruction for Young Sun. also new and reliable treatment for Diseases of the Urinary and Saxual Systems. Sunt free, in seathel suvelepse. Address. DS. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphip,

The Catarrh, Scrofula, Bronchtia, Lyga and Kidder, Scrofula, Bronchtia, Lyga and Kidder Dissance, WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing, New York, for sixty years proprietor of the Lineman Nurseries, has discovered positive entres for the above and for all inherited and Chronic Diseases, Karyous Debility, Rhecumstiam, and others arising from impurity of the blood hitheris deemed incurable. Explanatory circular one stamp. Treatise on all diseases 10 colsts.

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M. H. PERREGAULT, who has acousted the
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anxious to make known to his fellow-sufforers the means of care. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription need, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure or Consumptions, Astunia, Bacomstria, Cotsus, Conne, &c. The only object of the advertisor in sending the Freenrighton in to benefit the afficiet, and spread information which he conserves to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address. BEV. EDWARD A. WILSOE.

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